| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/643,810 | 08/19/2003 | James Edward King | 5681-70200 | 4786 |

35690      7590      06/26/2007
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| EXAMINER |
|---|
| VU, KIEU D |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2173 | |

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|---|---|
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

| | | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10/643,810 | KING ET AL. |
| **Office Action Summary** | | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | | Kieu D. Vu | 2173 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _17 April 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.     2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) _21,22,24-27 and 29-47_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _21-22,25-27 and 29-46_ is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) _24 and 47_ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *  c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1.    This Office Action is responsive to the Amendment filed on 04/17/07.

2.    Claims 21-22, 24-27, 29-47 are pending.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.    The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

4.    Claims 21-22, 25-27, 29, 31-38, and 40-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter

"APA") and "HP Blade Server bh7800 Installation Guide" (hereinafter "HP",

copyright 2002).

Regarding claim 21, APA teaches a computer assembly which comprises:

a host processor (see host processor(s) in [0003], a service processor (see

service processor in [0004]), a display for displaying the status of components of

the assembly obtained from the service processor (display of the console

interface in [0005]). APA further teaches a console interface that communicates

with the service processor to enable system management functions of the

assembly to be monitored and/or the status thereof to be modified from a

console connected thereto (see console interface in [0005]). APA also teaches

using console to diagnose malfunctioned components, repairing the

malfunctioned components, and using the console for testing the repair ("The

service engineer will typically go to the remote console to diagnose the problem,

walk to the assembly to repair the malfunction, and return to the console to

verify the repair", [0002], [0005]). The APA does not teach that the assembly

comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual switches for

enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the

status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is known in the

art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server bh7800, the

Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7 on page

45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the assembly

(see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each of the

blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP

further teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for

enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the

status of at least one of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary

information on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12,

page 48). HP also teaches console interface for remote management and (see

remote console monitor in pages 40 and 46) and the console can communicate

with each of the assemblies and which can enable or disable the display and/or

switches on any assembly either completely or in part (pages 40 and 46). HP

also teaches automatically enable the display and switches of the assembly to

allow the repair (Fig. 2-2, pages 40, 46, and 48). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA and HP before him at

the time the invention was made, to design a housing having a display showing

component status taught by HP in the computer assembly taught by APA with

the motivation being to provide the service engineer real-time status or

diagnoses of the component directly on the site of the computer assembly.

Regarding claim 22, APA and HP teach the switches of any assembly do

not require authentication by a user to be operated, but the console does

require authentication in order to be operated (HP, page 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 25, APA and HP teach the console is arranged so that,

when notified of a malfunction of a component of any assembly, the console will

automatically inform a data management centre of the malfunction (APA, [0002],

[0005]), (HP, pages 40 and 46).

Regarding claim 26, APA and HP teach a system as claimed in claim 21,

which forms an intranet or part thereof, or forms part of the internet (HP, page

28).

Regarding claim 27, APA teaches a computer assembly which comprises:

a host processor (see host processor(s) in [0003], a service processor (see

service processor in [0004]), a display for displaying the status of components of

the assembly obtained from the service processor (display of the console

interface in [0005]). APA further teaches a console interface that communicates

with the service processor to enable system management functions of the

assembly to be monitored and/or the status thereof to be modified from a

console connected thereto (see console interface in [0005]). APA also teaches

using console to diagnose malfunctioned components, repairing the

malfunctioned components, and using the console for testing the repair ("The

service engineer will typically go to the remote console to diagnose the problem,

walk to the assembly to repair the malfunction, and return to the console to

verify the repair", [0002], [0005]). The APA does not teach that the assembly

comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual switches for

enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the

status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is known in the

art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server bh7800, the

Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7 on page

45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the assembly

(see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each of the

blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP

further teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for

enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the

status of at least one of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary

information on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12,

page 48). HP also teaches console interface for remote management and (see

remote console monitor in pages 40 and 46) and the console can communicate

with each of the assemblies and which can enable or disable the display and/or

switches on any assembly either completely or in part (pages 40 and 46) and

further teaches automatically enabling the display and/or switches of an

assembly that includes a component that has malfunctioned in order to allow the

component to be repaired or replaced and to be tested, and then disabling the

display and/or switches when the repair or replacement has been effected (HP,

pages 40 and 48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA and HP before him at the time the invention was made, to design a housing having a display showing component status taught by HP in the computer assembly taught by APA with the motivation being to provide the service engineer real-time status or diagnoses of the component directly on the site of the computer assembly.

Regarding claims 29 and 38, APA and HP teach the display and switches are operative to enable a user to run a diagnostic test on the assembly or on a component thereof (see page 48).

Regarding claims 31 and 40, APA and HP teach the display and switches are operative to enable a user to configure the assembly or an electronics system of which the assembly forms part (HP, see page 33 which teaches using the front panel to set up the management blade networking parameter).

Regarding claims 32 and 41, APA and HP teach the display is operative to display the status of the components of the assembly as part of a menu, and the switches are operative to enable a user to navigate the menu (HP, page 36).

Regarding claims 33-34 and 42-43, APA and HP teach the display and/or switches are connected to the service processor via a microcontroller wherein the microcontroller is connected to a management bus to which the service processor and components of the assembly to be monitored are connected (APA, [0003]-[0005]), (HP, Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48).

Regarding claims 35 and 44, APA and HP teach the display is an

alphanumeric Display (HP, see LCD Display Panel in Fig. 2-3 on page 33 and

Table 2-3 on page 35).

Regarding claims 36 and 45, APA and HP teach including a console

interface that communicates with the service processor to enable system

management functions of the assembly to be monitored and/or the status

thereof to be modified from a console connected thereto (APA, console interface

in [0005], HP, remote console monitor, pages 40 and 46).

Regarding claims 37 and 46, APA and HP teach the assembly as claimed

in claim 14, which is arranged so that, when the service processor is notified of

a fault in a component, the display and switches are enabled to allow a user to

repair and/or test the fault (APA, [0005]), (HP, 48).

5.      Claims 30 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter "APA"), "HP Blade

Server bh7800 Installation Guide" (hereinafter "HP", copyright 2002), and

Hedman et al ("Hedman", US 6,445,970).

Regarding claims 30 and 39, APA and HP do not teach the display and

switches are operative to list the diagnostic tests that are available and to allow

a user to select a test. Hedman teaches computerized stitching system having

on-site display (reference 24 in Fig. 4) and remote display (reference 128 in Fig.

4) wherein the on-site display lists the diagnostic tests that are available and to

allow a user to select a test (Fig. 3 A-C) (col. 9, lines 25-29). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of APA, HP, and

Hedman before him at the time the invention was made, to include listing

diagnostic tests taught by Hedman in the computer assembly taught by APA

and HP with the motivation being to enable the user to view all problem(s)/errors

of the system.

### Allowable Subject Matter

6.      Claims 24 and 47 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected

base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all

of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

7.      Applicant's arguments filed 04/17/07 have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues

"there is no disclosure concerning notification of a malfunction of a component and
automatically enabling the display and switches to allow replacement or repair of the component
and/or testing of the component."

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

APA teaches using the console to diagnose malfunctioned components,

repairing the malfunctioned components, and using the console for testing the

repair ("The service engineer will typically go to the remote console to diagnose

the problem, walk to the assembly to repair the malfunction, and return to the

console to verify the repair", [0002], [0005]).The APA does not teach that the

assembly comprises a housing having a display and one or more manual

switches for enabling a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or

to alter the status of at least one of the components. However, such feature is

known in the art as taught by HP. HP teaches configuring the HP Blade Server

bh7800, the Blade Server comprises a housing (see Fig.1-1 on page 14, Fig. 2-7

on page 45) having a display for displaying the status of the components of the

assembly (see LCD Display Panel wherein the LEDs indicate the status of each

of the blades in their respective slots) (Fig.2-3, page 33, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP

further teaches one or more manual switches located on the housing for enabling

a user to vary information displayed by the display and/or to alter the status of at

least one of the components ("Lockout Button" can be used to vary information

on the LCD Display Panel, see Table 2-2 on page 34, Fig. 2-12, page 48). HP

also teaches console interface for remote management and (see remote console

monitor in pages 40 and 46) and the console can communicate with each of the

assemblies and which can enable or disable the display and/or switches on any

assembly either completely or in part (pages 40 and 46). HP teaches

automatically enable the display and switches of the assembly to allow the repair

(Fig. 2-2, pages 40, 46, and 48).

Therefore, in combination, APA and HP teach "notification of a malfunction

of a component and automatically enabling the display and switches to allow

replacement or repair of the component and/or testing of the component."

8.       **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.**  Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire

THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.  In the event a first reply is

filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

9.     Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Kieu D. Vu. The examiner can normally be

reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4057.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca, can be reached at 571-272-4048.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

and / or:

571-273-4057 (use this FAX #, only after approval by Examiner, for

"INFORMAL" or "DRAFT" communication. Examiners may request that a formal

paper / amendment be faxed directly to them on occasions).

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public

PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-

free).

Kieu D. Vu

Primary Examiner